

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 34

July 1948

PART IV

SOCIAL

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SECTION 1

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

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PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

1. Model health centers were opened at Tokushima city in Yamaguchi Prefecture and Nagoya in Aichi Prefecture on 10 and 17 July respectively. They were the second and third to be established since the model health center demonstration in Tokyo in March and April.

2. The Preventive Vaccination Law, passed by the Diet 28 June, made provisions for smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever vaccinations effective 1 July. Provisions regarding whooping cough and tuberculosis vaccinations are to be enforced within one year.

Routine vaccination against smallpox and diphtheria is required of all infants and of all children entering and completing elementary school. Routine vaccination against typhoid and paratyphoid fevers is required of all children three to four years old and of all persons annually thereafter until 60 years of age.

Routine vaccination against whooping cough will be required of all infants 6 to 12 months of age. A booster inoculation will be given 12 to 18 months later. Routine vaccination against tuberculosis will be required of all infants before reaching six months of age. Annual inoculations will be required of all persons reacting negatively to the tuberculin test until they are 30 years of age. The Government will bear the cost for persons not able to pay for the treatment.

3. The fourth group of refresher courses for public health workers was concluded at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo. Forty-five medical health officers, 50 sanitarians and 62 public health nurses graduated from their respective courses while 37 persons completed the first course for public health nutritionists.

4. A Preventive Medicine and Public Health Education Committee was established in Yamaguchi Prefecture under the sponsorship of the prefectural medical association. The purpose of the committee is to organize, sponsor and coordinate public health education for health workers and the general public. This is the first organization of this nature to be formed in Japan.

5. The Venereal Disease Control Law, passed by the Diet 3 July to be effective 1 September, provides for premarital and prenatal examinations, examination of contacts of cases, medical treatment for infected individuals and hospitalization of certain infected persons.

Communicable Diseases

6. The principal communicable diseases shown in the charts on the following four pages afflicted 4,203 persons and caused 442 deaths in June. This was a decline of 196 cases and an increase of 22 deaths as compared with the May totals. Dysentery cases and deaths increased 83 and 79 percent over the May figure. Typhus and malaria cases also increased.

There were 7,947 cases of measles, 5,103 cases of whooping cough, 34,876 cases of tuberculosis, 6,339 cases of pneumonia and 166 cases of influenza. With the exception of whooping cough, dysentery, typhus, malaria and typhoid and paratyphoid fevers, all reportable disease incidence declined in June.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

7. After one case of equine encephalomyelitis was diagnosed in Saitama Prefecture 30 May, 34 cases with 12 deaths were reported in eight prefectures up to 26 July. The heaviest concentration of cases developed in the Tokyo metropolitan area. Of the 34 cases only three were reported from areas infected in 1947, when 1,106 cases were reported. Equine encephalomyelitis vaccines were developed and a program was formulated in June to immunize approximately 50,000 horses in all newly infected localities and areas having reported the disease in 1947. Extensive research by all veterinary laboratories is under way and emphasis has been placed on the production of vaccines.

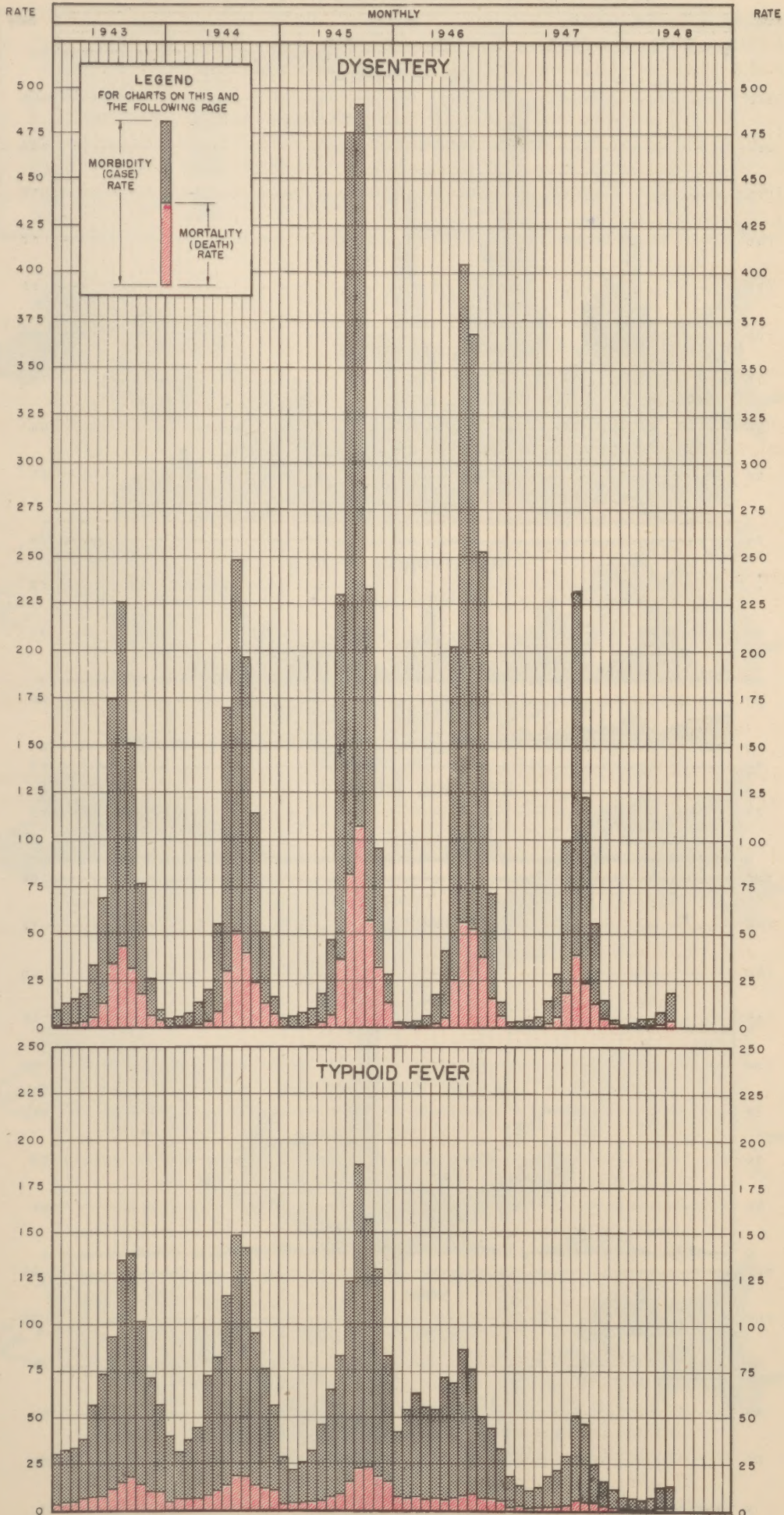
Other animal diseases which increased markedly in June were strangles and infectious equine anemia.

ANIMAL DISEASES

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Anthrax	0	1
Blackleg	1	2
Swine erysipelas	105	38
Swine cholera	67	0
Swine plague	43	17
Texas fever	1	6
Rabies, canine	3	4
Strangles	57	209
Infectious equine anemia	22	68
Infectious equine abortion	16	0
Equine encephalomyelitis	0	3 a/

EIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES / 100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



NOTE: RATES PRIOR TO 1948 BASED ON ESTIMATED POPULATION FIGURES. 1948 RATES BASED ON CENSUS OF 1 OCTOBER 1947.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

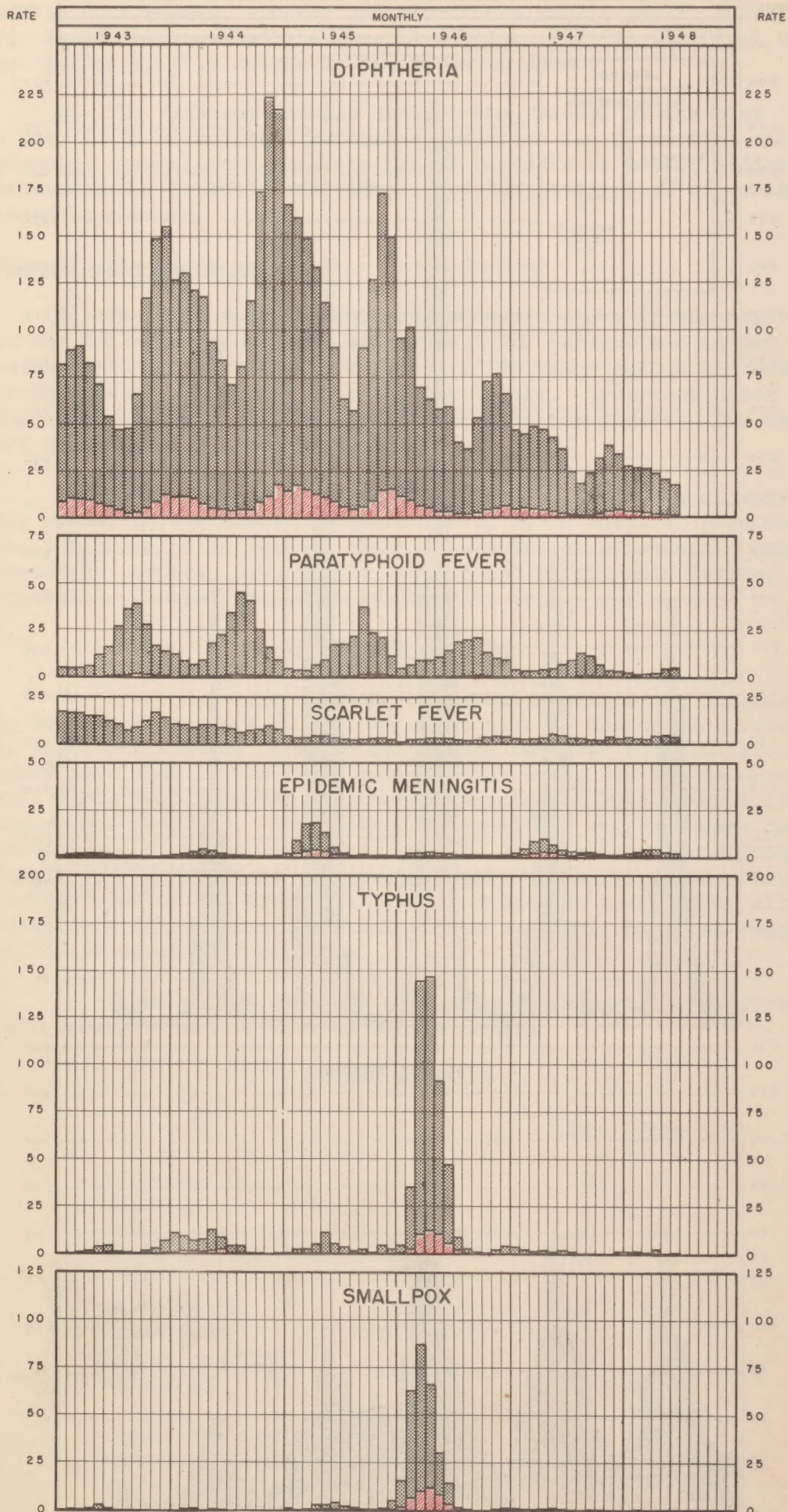
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EIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES / 100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



NOTE: RATES PRIOR TO 1948 BASED ON ESTIMATED POPULATION FIGURES. 1948 RATES BASED ON CENSUS OF 1 OCTOBER 1947.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

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JAPAN · JUL 48

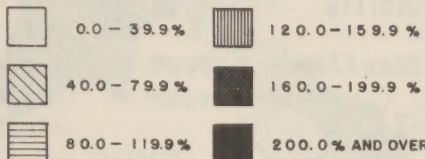
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ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

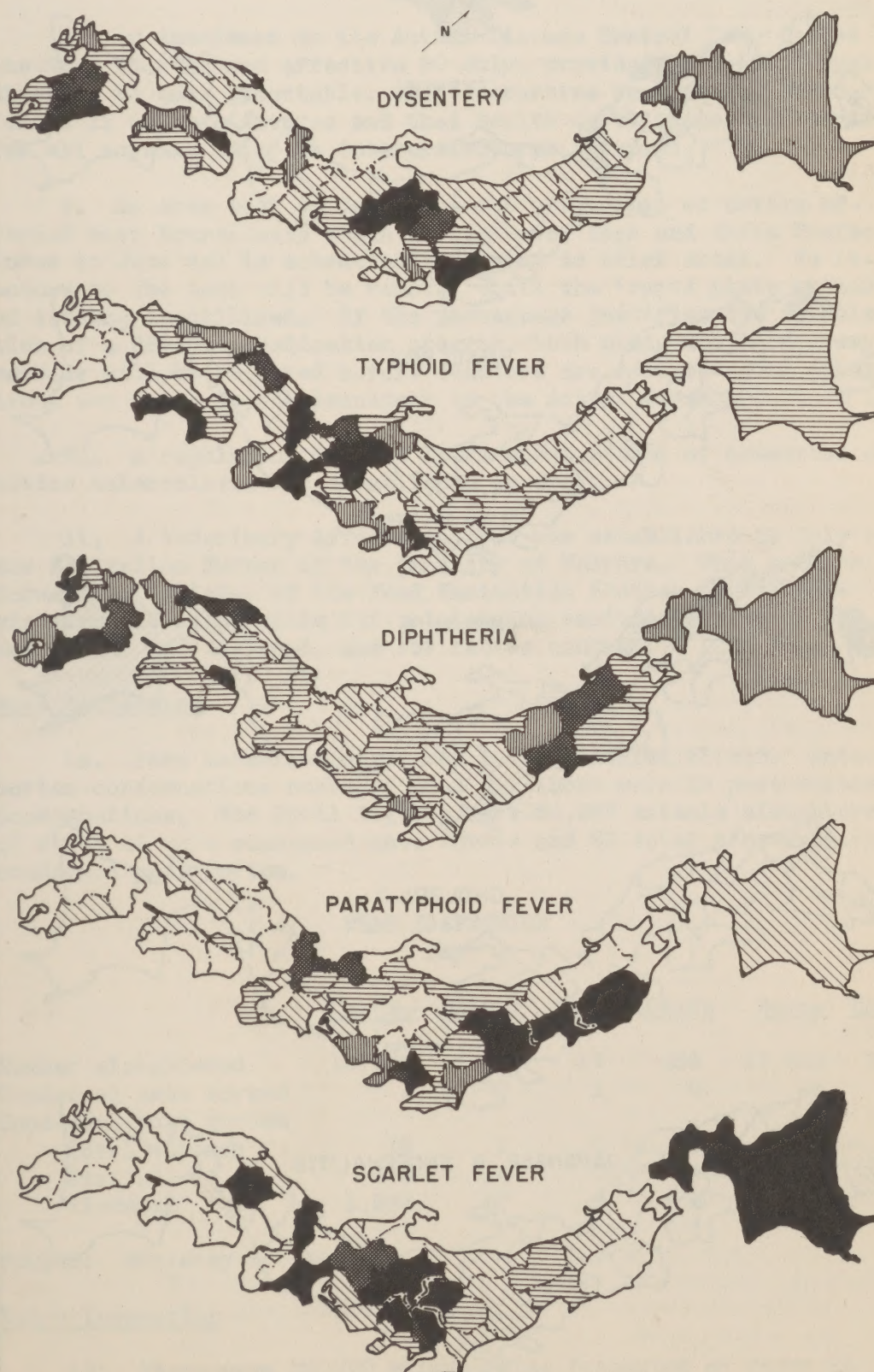
BY PREFECTURES · JUNE 1948

MAP LEGEND

PREFECTURAL RATE FOR EACH DISEASE IS EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE NATIONAL RATE FOR THE SAME DISEASE



DISEASE	NATIONAL RATE /100,000/ANNUM		
	JUN 48	JUN 47	JUN 46
DYSENTERY	18.6	28.5	41.1
TYPHOID FEVER	13.4	21.4	72.2
DIPHTHERIA	15.5	36.6	59.0
PARATYPHOID FEVER	5.0	6.7	14.2
SCARLET FEVER	3.8	4.1	3.2
EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS	2.1	4.0	2.7
TYPHUS	0.9	2.1	47.3
SMALLPOX	0.0	0.6	14.6
MALARIA	11.1	21.0	NA
CHOLERA	0.0	0.0	1.5
JAPANESE B ENCEPHALITIS	0.0	0.1	NA



NOTE: 1946 AND 1947 RATES BASED ON 1 JULY ESTIMATED POPULATION FIGURES. 1948 RATES BASED ON CENSUS OF 1 OCTOBER 1947.

NA-DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

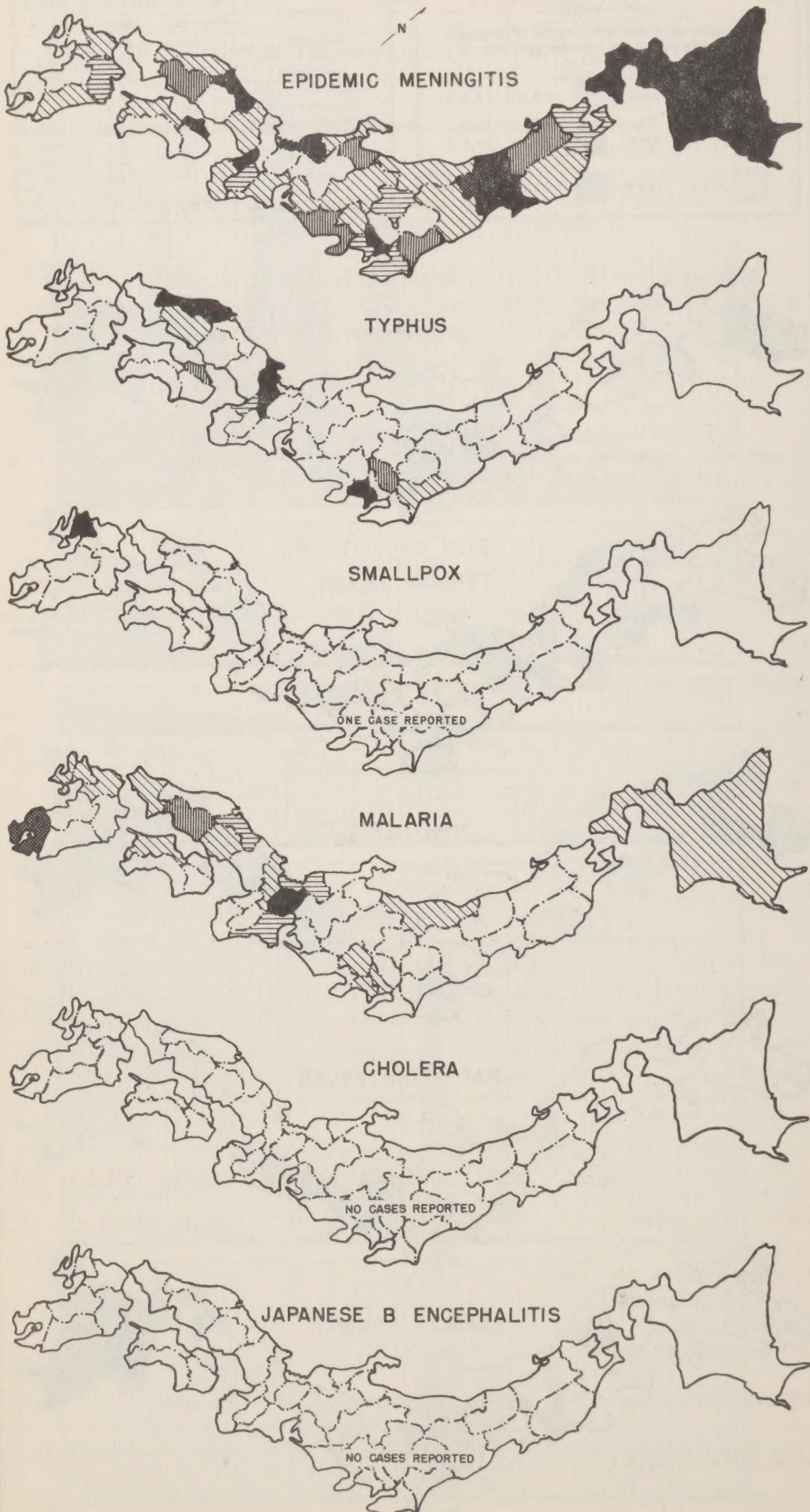
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.
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NUMBER 95A

ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES · JUNE 1948



NOTE: RATES BASED ON CENSUS OF 1 OCTOBER 1947
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.
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	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Infectious bovine abortion		
Trichomoniasis	174	168
Brucellosis	7	6
Chick pullorum	2,858	167
Fowl cholera	11,659	0

a/ Twelve additional suspected cases were under investigation.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry,
Bureau of Animal Husbandry.

8. An Amendment to the Animal Disease Control Law, passed by the Diet 28 June and effective 20 July, provided that all animal diseases be made reportable, that quarantine regulations be enforced in all prefectures and that health certificates be required for all animals prior to interprefectural movement.

9. An area test to determine the percentage of cattle affected with brucellosis began in Ishikawa, Saga and Chiba Prefectures in June and is scheduled to extend to other areas. No reactors to the test will be removed until the "rapid plate method" of testing is utilized. If the percentage justifies the formulation of a disease eradication program, both plate and laboratory methods will be required before reactors are removed under conditions set forth in the Amendment to the Animal Disease Control Law.

10. A regulation for the intradermal method of detection of bovine tuberculosis was established in July.

11. A Veterinary Affairs Section was established 26 July in the Sanitation Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare. This section, formerly a division of the Food Sanitation Section of the same ministry, is responsible for maintaining sanitary standards of meat, milk and sea food, and for rabies control.

Meat Inspection

12. Farm animals slaughtered in May totaled 31,825. Ante-mortem condemnations numbered nine and there were 29 post-mortem condemnations. The April figures were 34,865 animals slaughtered of which 44 were condemned ante mortem and 63 total carcasses were condemned post mortem.

MEAT INSPECTION

May

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	10,072	584	17	366	17,640	3,146
Condemned ante mortem	1	0	1	0	4	3
Condemned post mortem						
Total carcass	12	1	0	0	4	12
Partial	570	14	0	2	1,767	306
Visceral	1,986	57	5	6	4,836	545

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

Dairy Inspection

13. There were 22,920 milk samples inspected on farms in May and 4,228 in dairy plants, compared with 36,691 and 2,715 respectively in April.

MILK INSPECTION

<u>Ordinary Milk</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Farm inspections	8,544	9,985
Samples examined	36,630	22,832
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	628	612
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	1,040	1,147
Plant inspections	2,703	4,216
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	169	412
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	266	370
<u>Special Milk</u>		
Farm inspections	5	5
Samples examined	12	11
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	2	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	1	1
Plant inspections	12	12
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	2	4
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	1	1
<u>Goat Milk</u>		
Farm inspections	39	77
Samples examined	49	77
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	3	19
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	8	11

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

14. The Medical Practitioner Law, passed by the Diet 1 July and effective 1 October, provides that a National Medical Practitioners' Examination must be successfully completed prior to practicing medicine in Japan. Candidates for the examination must be graduates of medical schools approved by the Minister of Education and must have successfully completed one year or more of post-graduate intern training in approved hospitals.

Graduates of foreign medical schools or medical practitioners licensed in other countries whose standards are acceptable to the Minister of Welfare may qualify for the national examinations. Examinations will be held at least once each year.

The principle of annual registration is established and certificates of birth, death and post-mortem examinations are required.

Through a Committee on Medical Morality the Minister of Welfare will be advised on matters concerning the suspension of license of medical practitioners convicted of specified crimes, unethical practices and mental incompetence.

15. The Medical Service Law, passed by the Diet 1 July to be effective 1 October, defines clinics and midwifery homes and requires licensure and maintenance of minimum standards. The law provides for inspectors of medical care in national, prefectural and urban governments.

It establishes the principle of grants-in-aid by the national government to urban or local governments for the establishment of public medical facilities.

Public medical facilities are made available to licensed local practitioners. Fees for medical care in these facilities are to be fixed by a Council on Medical Fees within the Ministry of Welfare. The Minister of Welfare is advised on the operation of public medical facilities by a Council on Management appointed by the Prime Minister on the recommendation of the Minister of Welfare.

16. The Hot Springs Law, passed by the Diet 30 June to be enforced from 9 August, establishes the Central Hot Springs Committee, a planning and policy-making body, under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Welfare. Hot springs licenses and prospecting permits will be granted by mayors and governors on the advice of a local hot springs committee.

Sanitation requirements for establishments utilizing mineral springs for bathing and medicinal purposes are specified and a chemical and bacteriological analysis of the waters to be used for drinking and bathing purposes must be published. Applications for utilization of hot springs in developing thermal power or for industrial purposes are considered by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Ministry of Welfare and by the prefectural governors concerned.

Inspectors are provided to carry out provisions of the law and its implementing ordinances.

17. The Eugenics Protection Law was passed by the Diet 28 June. It provides for sterilization of certain persons such as the criminally insane after review of such cases by the Prefectural Eugenics Protection Commission. It also legalizes abortion for medical reasons, such as active tuberculosis in the mother, where continuation of pregnancy might result in death or permanent injury to the mother.

Dental Affairs

18. The Dentist Law, passed by the Diet 1 July to be effective 1 October, revises dental provisions in the former Medical Treatment Act. It includes provisions for raising educational requirements, institutes national dental examinations and prohibits dentists from signing death certificates. The law prohibits persons other than licensed graduates from practicing dentistry. Graduates of approved foreign schools are eligible to take the national examination.

19. The Dental Hygienist Law, passed by the Diet 1 July to be effective 1 October, licenses dental hygienists for the first time. Graduation from upper secondary school, completion of a one-year's course in an approved technical school and passage of a national examination are required. The field of practice is clearly defined by law and practice must be supervised by a licensed dentist. Penal rules are provided for breach of the law.

20. The Association of Japanese Dental Schools was formed 1 July to improve teaching methods and to advance dental science.

Nursing Affairs

21. Part of the Public Health Nurse, Midwife and Nurse Law, passed by the Diet 1 July, became effective immediately. The

schools of nursing are instituting accredited curricula in compliance with this law. Schools will be investigated periodically by a Council Committee created by the law.

The licensing of nurses will be made effective in September 1950 and that of public health nurses and midwives in September 1951.

22. A Nursing Affairs Section headed by a registered nurse was established in the Medical Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare in July.

23. Translations of "Tuberculosis Nursing for Public Health Nurses" by Violet Hodgson and "Tuberculosis," Family Health Series of the New York Nursing Education Bureau, were released for sale to Japanese nurses in July.

SUPPLY

24. Medical and dental supplies produced in June were valued at ¥ 1,675,421,888, a decrease of ¥ 265,464,266 from the preceding month's output. Note chart at top of the page opposite.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL SUPPLIES (yen)

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Controlled medicines	573,741,631	439,189,350
Noncontrolled medicines	860,871,150	650,111,483
Patent medicines	316,857,545	334,812,203
Biologicals	12,907,272	8,931,790
Medical instruments	21,279,990	22,016,050
Dental instruments	18,540,857	13,899,208
Dental materials	9,722,734	10,532,417
Sanitary materials	105,394,724	182,687,936
Sanitary rubber goods	<u>21,570,251</u>	<u>13,241,451</u>
Total	1,940,886,154	1,675,421,888

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

25. The production of all drugs to control venereal disease increased in June. Production of mapharsen and sulfathiazole in June was the largest monthly output ever reported.

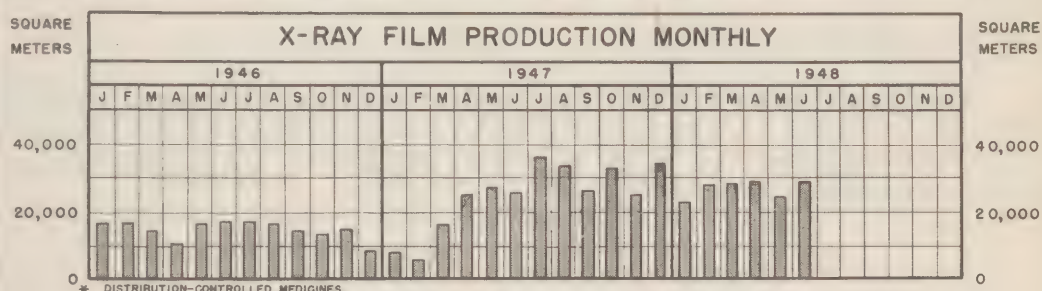
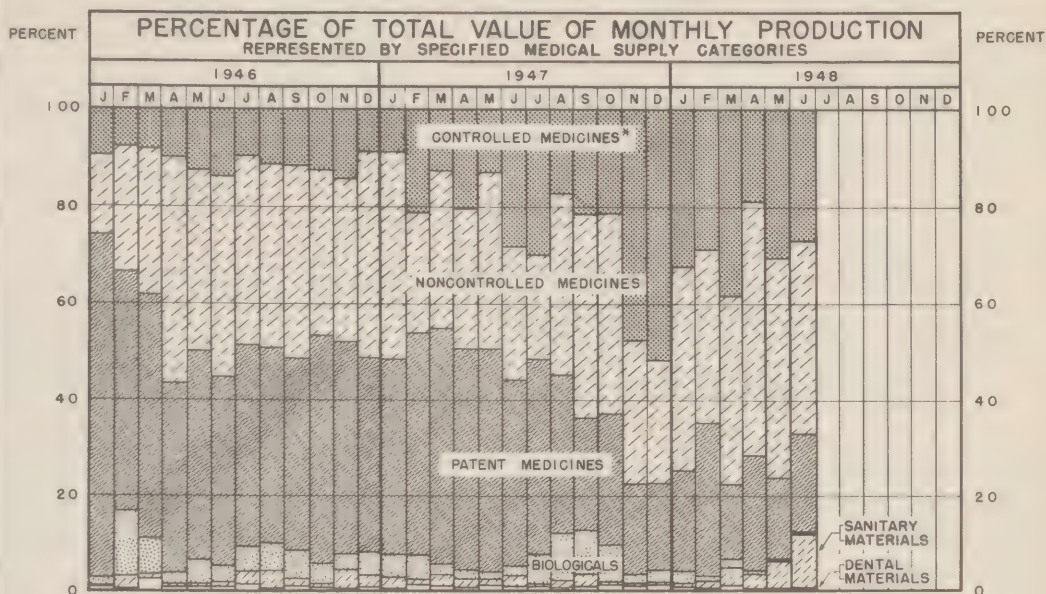
DRUG PRODUCTION

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Monthly Average First Half 1948</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Sulfathiazole	kilogram	4,551.0	6,486.0	7,310.0
Bismuth sub-salicylate	liter	654.6	646.9	835.6
Mapharsen	kilogram	78.9	113.6	146.0
Penicillin	vial of 100,000 oxford units	145,226.0	230,270.0	257,134.0

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES

MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE; MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.
GHQ-SCAP JAPAN JUL 48

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26. With the exception of cholera vaccine, production of all biologicals declined in June. Manufacture of typhus vaccine still was suspended.

STATUS OF BIOLOGICALS (cubic centimeters)

	<u>Produced in June</u>	<u>On Hand 30 June a/</u>	
		<u>Not Inspected</u>	<u>Passed Inspection</u>
Cholera	695,250	3,030,550	3,231,820
Typhus	0	0	603,160
Triple typhoid	5,596,350	48,992,250	1,346,500
Smallpox (doses)	249,420	0	517,870
Diphtheria antitoxin	50,000	0	161,376
Diphtheria toxoid	301,000	11,319,760	2,783,550

a/ Includes revised figures for May stocks.

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

27. Production of DDT sprays in June totaled 192,956 gallons, 104 percent over the May figure. DDT sprayers and dusters manufactured in June numbered 21,241. This was an increase of 164 over the preceding month's output.

INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL SUPPLIES

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Rat traps, spring type	each	0	0
Rat poison, ANTU	kilogram	804	0
Rat poison, Nekoirazu	kilogram	13,306	17,211
10 percent DDT dust (utilizing American DDT concentrate)	pound	60,000	270,920
5 percent DDT residual-effect spray (utilizing American DDT concentrate)	gallon	24,417	142,926
5 percent DDT residual-effect spray (utilizing Japanese DDT concentrate)	gallon	70,000	50,030
DDT concentrate (Japanese production)	kilogram	18,264	18,630
Sprayers, knapsack type, 3 gallon	each	6,320	6,205
Sprayers, pump type, semiautomatic	each	3,900	3,935
Sprayers, hand type, one-half gallon	each	3,450	4,800
DDT dusters	each	7,400	6,300
Power dusters	each	7	1

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

28. There were 697 units of X-ray and electrotherapy equipment produced in June, an increase of 62 over the preceding month. The production of X-ray and ultrashortwave equipment and intensifying screens increased in June.

X-RAY AND ELECTROTHERAPY EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
X-ray equipment	278	189	260
Ultrashortwave equipment	39	21	30
Ultraviolet-ray equipment	51	66	58
Infrared-ray equipment	2	0	0
Luminous screens	65	129	86
Intensifying screens	196	230	263
Electrosurgical apparatus	18	0	0

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

29. X-ray film produced in June totaled 28,930 square meters, compared with 24,155 the preceding month and average monthly output of 26,804 for the first half of 1948.

X-RAY FILM PRODUCTION (dozens)

<u>Size (inches)</u>	<u>Monthly Average First Half 1948</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
2 1/2 x 3 1/2	1,415	3,562	1,726
4 3/4 x 6 1/2	1,124	782	1,218
5 x 7	1,626	658	282
6 1/2 x 8 1/2	2,206	1,124	2,500
8 x 10	3,028	2,010	4,156
10 x 12	16,877	18,226	22,396
11 x 14	322	0	726
14 x 17	2,252	2,640	372
Dental	683	594	1,508
R 120 rolls	1,860	296	9,600

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

30. Production of cotton sanitary materials in June declined 24 percent from 690,924 pounds manufactured in May. This was largely due to a 36-percent decline in absorbent cotton production in June from the abnormal high level in May.

COTTON SANITARY GOODS PRODUCTION
(pounds)

	Monthly Average First Half 1948	May	June
Gauze	84,963	119,466	107,076
Bandage cloth	78,712	123,873	130,829
Absorbent cotton	<u>226,301</u>	<u>447,585</u>	<u>285,929</u>
Total	389,976	690,924	523,834

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

31. Production of glass syringes in June totaled 387,987, compared with 403,639 in May and the average monthly output of 377,061 for the first six months of 1948.

32. There were 57,265 laboratory animals supplied to laboratories in June compared with 60,392 in May.

DISTRIBUTION OF LABORATORY ANIMALS

	Monthly Average First Half 1948	May	June
Guinea pigs	2,982	3,472	3,760
Rats	1,984	1,104	1,115
Rabbits	1,701	2,051	1,899
White mice	<u>47,208</u>	<u>53,765</u>	<u>50,491</u>
Total	53,875	60,392	57,265

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

33. Hexylresorcinol crystals produced in June totaled 214.94 kilograms and pills and tablets produced numbered 595,580, compared with 164.87 kilograms and 323,138 pills and tablets produced in May. The average monthly output for the first half of 1948 was 95.51 kilograms and 250,905 pills and tablets.

Distribution

34. Medical and dental supplies and instruments distributed in June were valued at ¥ 1,594,683,851 compared with the revised May value of ¥ 1,748,217,498. Values of controlled and noncontrolled medicines distributed in June declined 25 and 15 percent respectively from the preceding month's total.

DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL AND DENTAL SUPPLIES AND INSTRUMENTS
(yen)

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Former army and navy medicines	0	0
Former army and navy surgical instruments	0	0
Other surgical instruments	23,451,936	21,295,850
Dental supplies (exclusive of dental precious metals)	29,685,232	23,087,212
Rubber medical items	12,865,210	14,567,907
Cotton sanitary materials	124,383,762 <u>a/</u>	115,061,705 <u>b/</u>
Controlled medicines	275,316,865	205,155,585
Noncontrolled medicines	1,025,595,541	875,852,313
Patent medicines	<u>256,918,952</u>	<u>339,663,279</u>
Total	1,748,217,498	1,594,683,851

a/ Includes ¥ 14,161,741 received on supplementary report.

b/ Includes ¥ 3,215,083 staple fiber bandage.

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

35. Dental precious metals distributed in June totaled 374,612.5 grams, of which 5,612 grams were gold and platinum plate, 116,252.5 grams were silver alloys and 252,748 grams were gold plate.

NARCOTICS

36. The Narcotics Section of the Ministry of Welfare was transferred from the Medical Affairs Bureau to the newly organized Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau 15 July.

37. Registered narcotics handlers numbered 83,463 on 31 May, an increase of 1,139 since 30 April.

38. Violators of narcotics regulations arrested in May numbered 37 registrants and 90 nonregistrants. Eight registered narcotics handlers and 39 nonregistered persons were convicted. Penalties for registrants varied from ¥ 250 fine to eight months' penal servitude while penalties for nonregistrants varied from ¥ 500 fines to two years' penal servitude. Seventeen defendants were sentenced to penal servitude. Charges against 29 defendants were dropped because of insufficient evidence. Sixty-four registrants were admonished and six minor violations were disposed of administratively.

39. There were 29 thefts of narcotics and three cases of loss of supplies through fires in May.

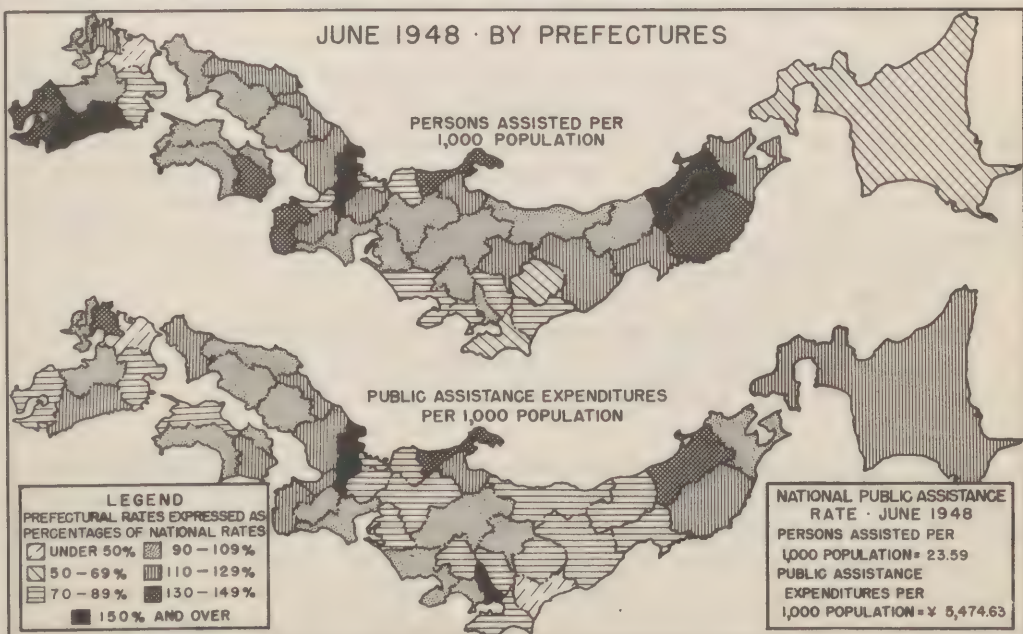
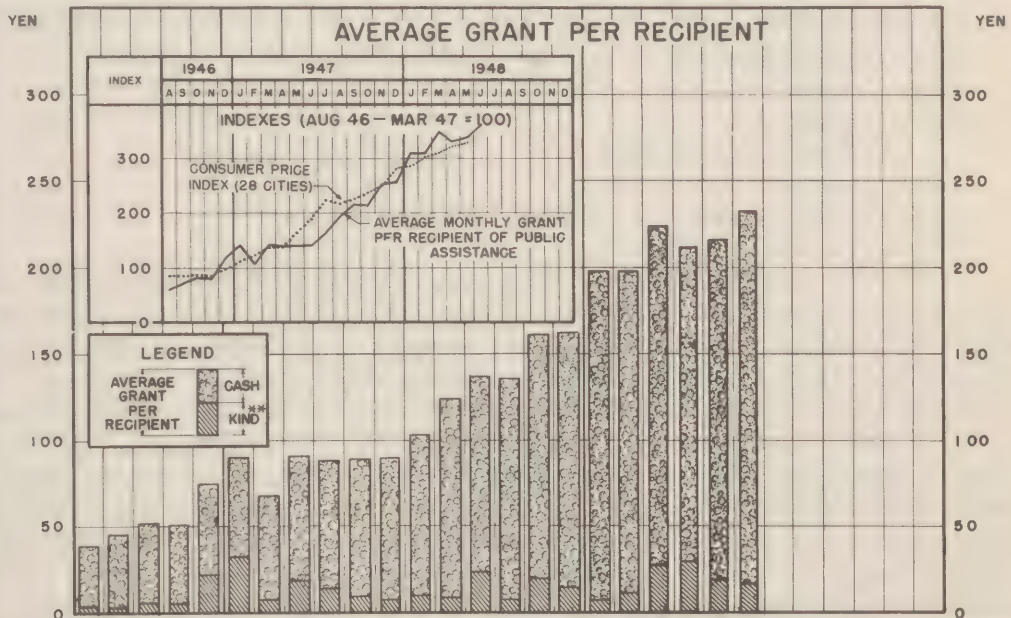
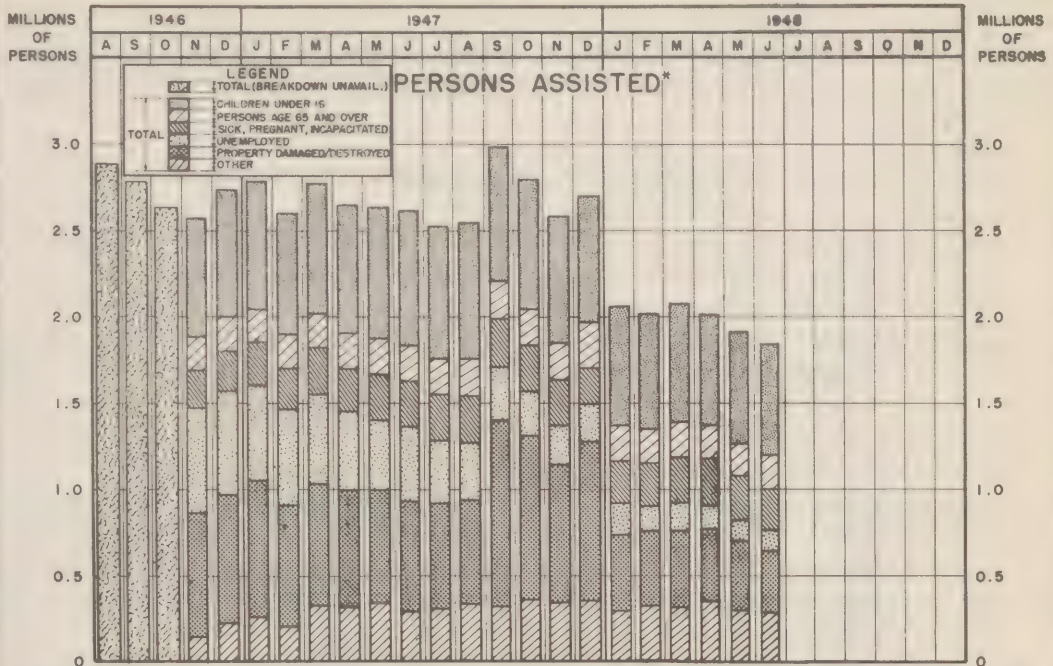
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

40. Welfare payments in June amounted to ¥ 397,062,940 and assistance in kind was valued at ¥ 30,308,832, compared with ¥ 377,359,593 and ¥ 35,361,528 respectively in May. Persons receiving aid in June numbered 1,841,429 of whom 140,591 were in institutions, compared with 1,911,666 and 136,898 respectively in May. See the chart opposite.

41. The Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe, Inc. (CARE), a nonprofit organization composed of 26 leading American welfare agencies, began operations in Japan 19 July.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

EXCLUSIVE OF GRANTS TO PERSONS IN WELFARE INSTITUTIONS



* PERSONS ASSISTED ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PRIMARY FACTORS IN DEPENDENCY.
** CHIEFLY CLOTHING AND TEXTILES. YEN VALUE BASED ON COST OF ITEMS TO GOVERNMENT.

SOURCE : MINISTRY OF WELFARE; CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

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The organization was authorized to extend its operations into Japan 21 August 1947, but has hitherto confined its operations to Europe.

A special food package weighing 29 pounds and known as an "oriental pack" is delivered in Japan and contains the following items:

CARE "ORIENTAL PACK"

Flour	2 pounds
Rice	5 pounds
Kidney beans	1 pound
Miso	2 pounds
Shoyu	1 pint
Vegetable oil	24 ounces
Beef in natural juice	15 ounces
Canned fish	15 ounces
Apricots	1 pound
Raisins	1 pound
Egg powder	8 ounces
Chocolate	8 ounces
Cocoa	8 ounces
Milk powder	1 pound
Sugar	2 pounds
Salt	1 1/2 pounds
Soup concentrate	1 1/2 ounces
Soap	6 ounces
Wash cloth	1

Persons wishing to have CARE food packages delivered to relatives, friends, designated groups or institutions in Japan may send remittances of \$ 10 for each package to offices of CARE, Inc., in Honolulu or New York. These offices will air-mail the name and address of the beneficiary to the CARE distributing warehouse in Yokohama which then effects delivery to the addressee. A signed receipt from the addressee is sent to the original donor as evidence that the delivery was made. Whenever a food package is not deliverable the donor will be notified and his remittance returned. CARE packages entering Japan are admitted tax and duty free. The recipients are not subject to any reduction in their regular authorized food ration.

42. The third shipment of 225 goats was received from the Heifers for Relief Committee 17 July and 94 were distributed to the Ministry of Welfare for welfare institutions; the remaining 131 goats were distributed to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministry of Education. The revised total of goats received in the second shipment in June was 271. Of this the Ministry of Welfare received 128.

43. Two shipments of LARA relief supplies totaling 1,741 metric tons of food, clothing and miscellaneous items were received 23 June and 23 July.

44. The Consumers' Cooperative Law, passed by the Diet 5 July, provides that certain administrative responsibilities for control of consumers' cooperatives be placed under the supervision of the Ministry of Welfare. On the national level the Welfare Section, Social Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare, will be responsible for determining that the law is carried out effectively and the operational responsibilities will be vested in the prefectural welfare department.

SOCIAL SECURITY

45. The report of the social security mission in Japan was accepted by SCAP and given to the Japanese Government in July as a document of reference and guidance in formulating plans for reformation of their present social security program.

The report describes the existing social security and public health programs, their development, analyzes their character and administration and submits recommendations for attaining effective operation within the present limited resources and inflationary conditions and for building a structure of sound and adequate programs in keeping with the responsibilities of a democratic government to promote conditions which will secure and advance the social welfare and security, and public health of its people.

The report suggests a program in keeping with present-day Japan and her immediate prospects. It proposes establishing a foundation upon which the nation can build as it improves economically and resources become available. Stress is given to strengthening the present programs as to financing, adequacy of protection, administration through coordination and integration, improvement of quality of medical and administrative services, continuous adjustment to inflationary conditions, democratization of administration, and participation by the medical profession and communities on a voluntary basis. The specific recommendations are summarized as follows:

- (1) The establishment of a representative advisory council to advise the Diet and responsible administrative agencies on planning, policy and legislation.
- (2) The integration of all the present obligatory social insurances into one basic system to provide uniform protection relative to the major risks of old age, invalidity, health, unemployment and survivorship, with consideration to be given to extension of such protection to workers of firms employing less than five people.
- (3) The strengthening of health insurance for other than wage earners by providing community health plans at the choice of the citizens, to be partially supported by grants-in-aid if minimum standards are maintained.
- (4) The development of public health functions through a consistent pattern of national, prefectural and local administration, including the development of a nationwide hospital plan with recognition of the hospitals' public service character and the furnishing of a portion of their capital costs and operating expenses through grants-in-aid.
- (5) The concentration of primary responsibility for social security within the national government should be placed in the Ministry of Welfare instead of the present division of responsibility among several ministries.

- (6) The administration of the integrated social security program should be decentralized to the prefectural and local government level.
- (7) The establishment of an independent appeal structure of a quasi-judicial nature to provide a fair hearing to all interested parties subject to final appeal to the regular courts.
- (8) The revamping of the fiscal structure of the social insurances to supplant the "full reserve" concept now followed with reference to taxation and investment policies by a "limited reserve" or "pay-as-you-go" basis and with the understanding that funds raised for the purpose of social security not be diverted to ends foreign thereto.

46. The National Public Service Mutual Aid Association Law was passed by the Diet 30 June and made effective 1 July. The provisions of 13 imperial ordinances providing for mutual aid associations were incorporated into this law which provides uniformity of coverage for employees of the national government.

47. The Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Law, passed by the Diet 3 July to be effective 1 August, provides prompt payment to those giving medical care under four social insurance programs.

48. Provisional Regulations Regarding Special Cases of the Government Pension Law were passed by the Diet 5 July to be effective 1 October. These relate benefits under the Government Pension Law to actual salaries and increase existing pensions to conform to the new salary rate.

49. Amendments to the following laws were passed by the Diet and transferred substantive provisions from cabinet order to basic law:

- (1) Pension Law, passed 4 July to be effective 1 July. This revises social insurance provisions in compliance with the new Civil and Criminal Codes, the Police Reorganization Law and the Public Service Law. Coverage and payment of administrative expenses were extended to health center employees.
- (2) Seamen's Insurance Law, passed 3 July to be effective 1 September. It increased invalidity and survivor's benefits, restricted retirement allowances and adjusted employment insurance benefits to conform to similar provisions for land workers.
- (3) Welfare Pension Insurance Law, passed 3 July to be effective 1 August. This law raised the ceiling on monthly wages considered for taxation and benefit computations from ¥ 600 to ¥ 8,100, increased invalidity and survivor's benefits and restricted retirement allowances.
- (4) Health Insurance Law, passed 3 July to be effective 1 August. It increased the amount of taxable wage to correspond to the other insurance programs and decreased the maximum premium rate for employees; clarified benefit provisions and provided for freedom of choice to participate in the health insurance program.

50. The Ministry of Welfare opened its Central Social Welfare Hall 27 July in Tokyo. It houses the Japan School of Social Work, the offices of the Japan Social Workers' Association, the national offices of the Local Volunteer Welfare Workers' Association (Minseijin), the national offices of the Community Chest, the Social Work Research Institute and a social welfare library. The Japan School of Social Work, the only one in Japan, was established in November 1946 by the Ministry of Welfare and the Japan Social Workers' Association to give special training for career social work.

51. The Ministry of Welfare published 500 copies of "Welfare Statistics," 10,000 copies each of the "Report on the Child Welfare Conference" and the "Outline of National Health Insurance," 30,000 copies of "Statistical Review of National Health Insurance and Tuberculosis," and its monthly Welfare Times for distribution to health and welfare officials throughout Japan. In addition the ministry published 5,000 copies of 17 lectures on midwifery and 10,000 copies of a pamphlet, "Tuberculosis Problems for Public Health Nurses."

NUTRITION

52. The May national nutrition survey of the population was the second in a series conducted under the revised plan inaugurated in February. In the revised sampling method the geographical coverage was increased. Eleven instead of nine large cities, and 40 other cities of over 30,000 population were sampled. All of the prefectures instead of only 27 were included. The number of persons in the sample decreased from 150,000 to 43,000 but they were subsorted into farmer and nonfarmer groups. The findings of the survey in Tokyo, the 11 large cities and the rural areas are shown in the graphs on pages 320 to 324.

53. The total caloric consumption in Tokyo was 1,961 per capita per day compared with 1,929 in February and 1,989 in November 1947. In the 11 large cities the caloric intake continued to decline from 1,970 per capita per day in November and 1,942 in February to 1,937 in May. In the rural areas the caloric intake was higher than the cities but it also continued its decline from 2,262 per capita per day in November, 2,018 in February to 2,001 in May.

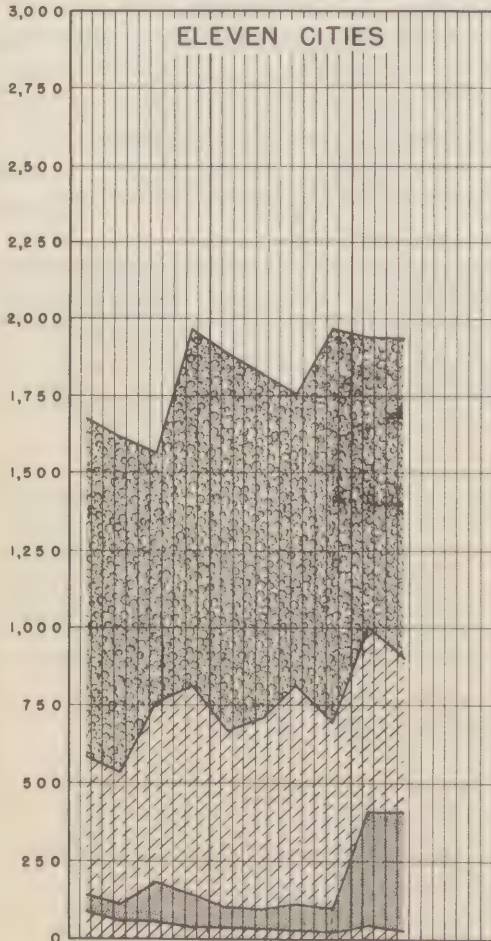
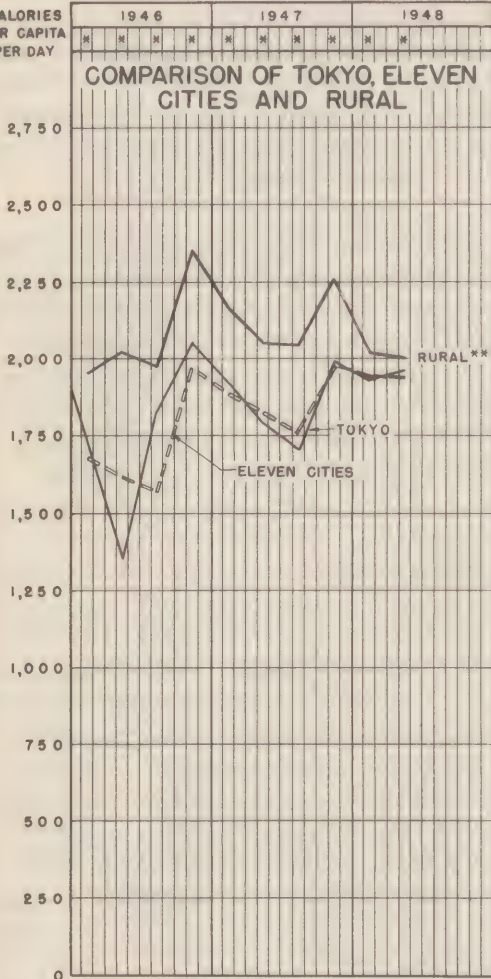
54. The percentage of the population underweight decreased in May. In Tokyo the surveys showed 20.9 percent of the population underweight in February but in May it declined to 17.4 percent. In the 11 cities it decreased from 17.9 percent in February to 16.7 percent in May while in the 46 prefectures the percent dropped from 13.6 to 8.9.

55. With the exception of glossitis, cheilosis and impaired lactation, all symptoms associated with nutritional deficiencies among the persons surveyed in Tokyo in May increased as compared with the February surveys. The percent of nursing women in the 11 cities and the 46 prefectures with impaired lactation increased from 22.2 and 20.1 percent in February to 27.8 and 26.4 percent respectively in May.

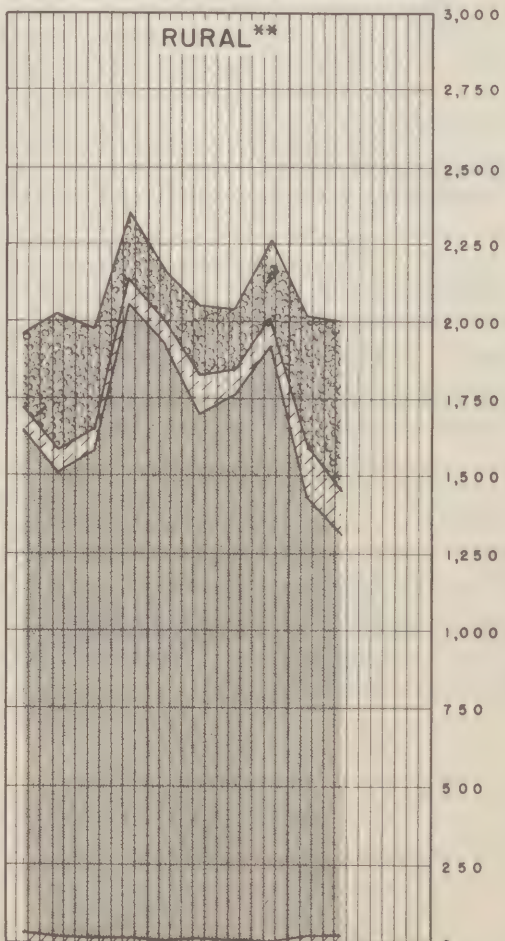
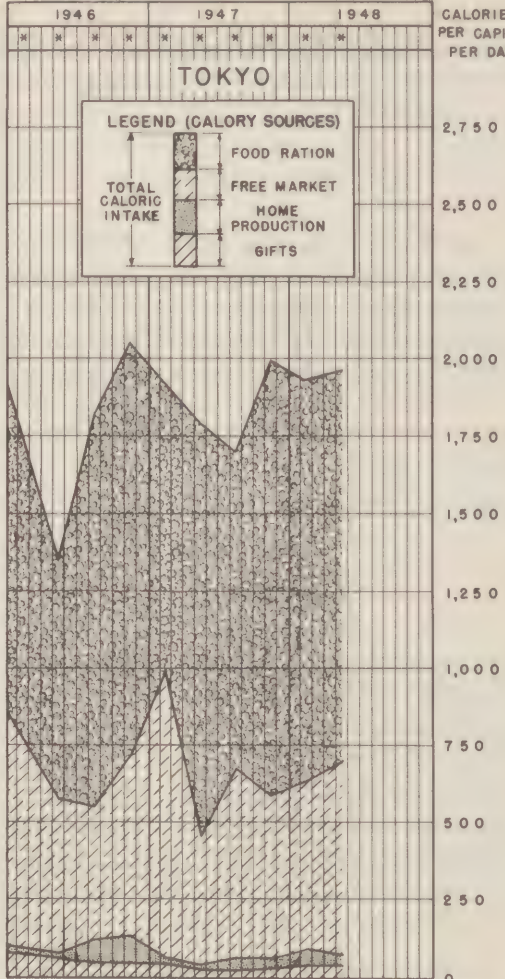
AVERAGE DAILY CALORIC INTAKE

SINCE FEBRUARY 1945

CALORIES
PER CAPITA
PER DAY



CALORIES
PER CAPITA
PER DAY



* MONTHS IN WHICH NUTRITION SURVEYS WERE MADE. NO SURVEY WAS MADE IN TOKYO IN FEBRUARY 1946 BUT A SURVEY WAS MADE IN DECEMBER 1945.
** POPULATION LIVING OUTSIDE OF LEGALLY RECOGNIZED CITIES (SHI) OF 30,000 OR MORE POPULATION.

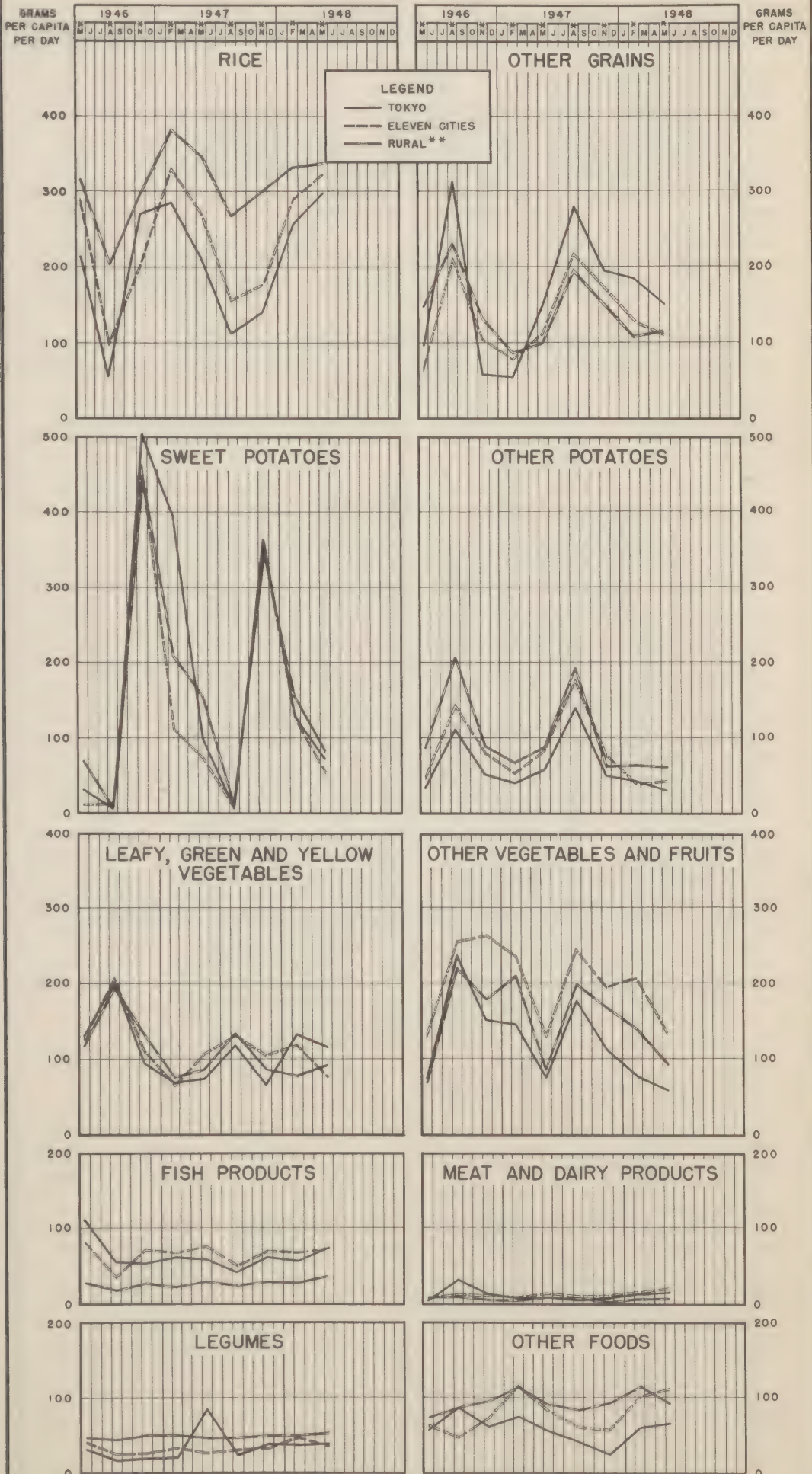
SOURCE: NUTRITION SURVEYS.
GHO-SCAP

JAPAN · JUL 48

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AVERAGE DAILY FOOD CONSUMPTION

SINCE MAY 1946



* MONTHS IN WHICH SURVEYS WERE MADE.

** POPULATION LIVING OUTSIDE OF LEGALLY RECOGNIZED CITIES (SHI) OF 30,000 OR MORE POPULATION.

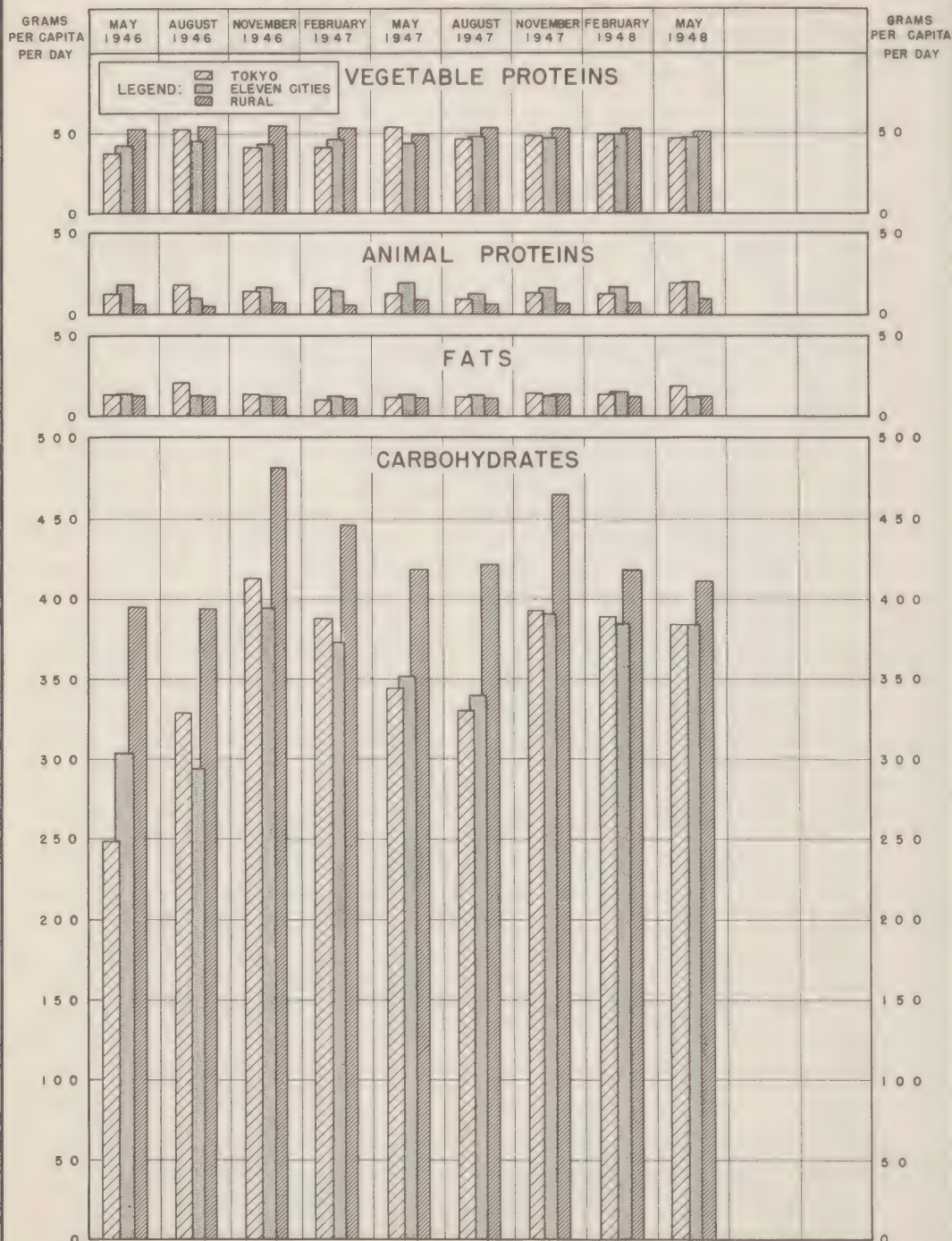
SOURCE: NUTRITION SURVEYS.
GHQ - SCAP

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PROTEINS, FATS, CARBOHYDRATES, MINERALS AND VITAMINS

AVERAGE DAILY CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA · SINCE MAY 1946



MINERALS AND VITAMINS · AVERAGE / CAPITA / DAY

ITEM	UNITS	SURVEY GROUP	MAY 1946	AUGUST 1946	NOVEMBER 1946	FEBRUARY 1947	MAY 1947	AUGUST 1947	NOVEMBER 1947	FEBRUARY 1948	MAY 1948
CALCIUM	GRAMS	TOKYO	0.31	0.20	0.24	0.23	0.26	0.18	0.21	0.23	0.23
		ELEVEN CITIES	0.37	0.25	0.39	0.26	0.22	0.22	0.19	0.25	0.23
		RURAL*	0.29	0.27	0.31	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.18	0.24	0.24
IRON	MILLIGRAMS	TOKYO	35.00	46.00	55.00	48.00	63.00	41.00	54.00	45.00	42.00
		ELEVEN CITIES	52.00	67.00	75.00	42.00	38.00	48.00	38.00	50.00	45.00
		RURAL*	58.00	76.00	86.00	45.00	37.00	55.00	53.00	47.00	44.00
NIACIN	MILLIGRAMS	TOKYO	8.50	9.40	12.30	10.90	9.10	7.90	10.70	9.20	9.30
		ELEVEN CITIES	6.00	8.10	13.10	9.90	9.80	8.00	12.00	10.10	9.10
		RURAL*	8.20	9.10	12.20	9.80	9.00	8.90	10.50	8.60	8.30
PHOSPHORUS	GRAMS	TOKYO	1.28	1.66	1.44	1.77	1.75	1.54	1.78	1.69	1.61
		ELEVEN CITIES	1.37	1.46	2.07	1.72	1.55	1.63	1.93	1.78	1.62
		RURAL*	1.75	1.77	2.22	1.58	1.68	1.73	1.97	1.70	1.62
VITAMIN A	THOUSANDS OF INT'L UNITS	TOKYO	4.21	6.32	3.02	2.24	1.75	3.92	2.03	3.97	3.51
		ELEVEN CITIES	5.72	8.90	6.09	2.24	3.30	4.15	3.19	3.56	2.42
		RURAL*	5.66	7.90	5.59	2.40	2.57	4.15	2.63	2.34	2.81
VITAMIN B ₁	MILLIGRAMS	TOKYO	1.08	1.94	1.03	1.53	1.67	1.74	1.87	1.65	1.51
		ELEVEN CITIES	2.42	1.55	1.82	1.41	1.37	1.64	1.85	1.53	1.37
		RURAL*	1.96	1.85	2.25	1.55	1.51	1.73	1.84	1.60	1.42
VITAMIN B ₂	MILLIGRAMS	TOKYO	0.57	0.77	0.67	0.62	0.62	0.67	0.68	0.70	0.66
		ELEVEN CITIES	0.78	0.88	0.94	0.61	0.63	0.72	0.86	0.72	0.63
		RURAL*	0.84	0.97	0.99	0.70	0.63	0.70	0.70	0.64	0.61
VITAMIN C	MILLIGRAMS	TOKYO	101.00	185.00	242.00	192.00	94.00	132.00	177.00	134.00	102.00
		ELEVEN CITIES	147.00	216.00	269.00	128.00	116.00	154.00	207.00	151.00	93.00
		RURAL*	119.00	204.00	254.00	154.00	123.00	152.00	190.00	127.00	104.00

* POPULATION LIVING OUTSIDE OF LEGALLY RECOGNIZED CITIES (SHI) OF 30,000 OR MORE POPULATION.

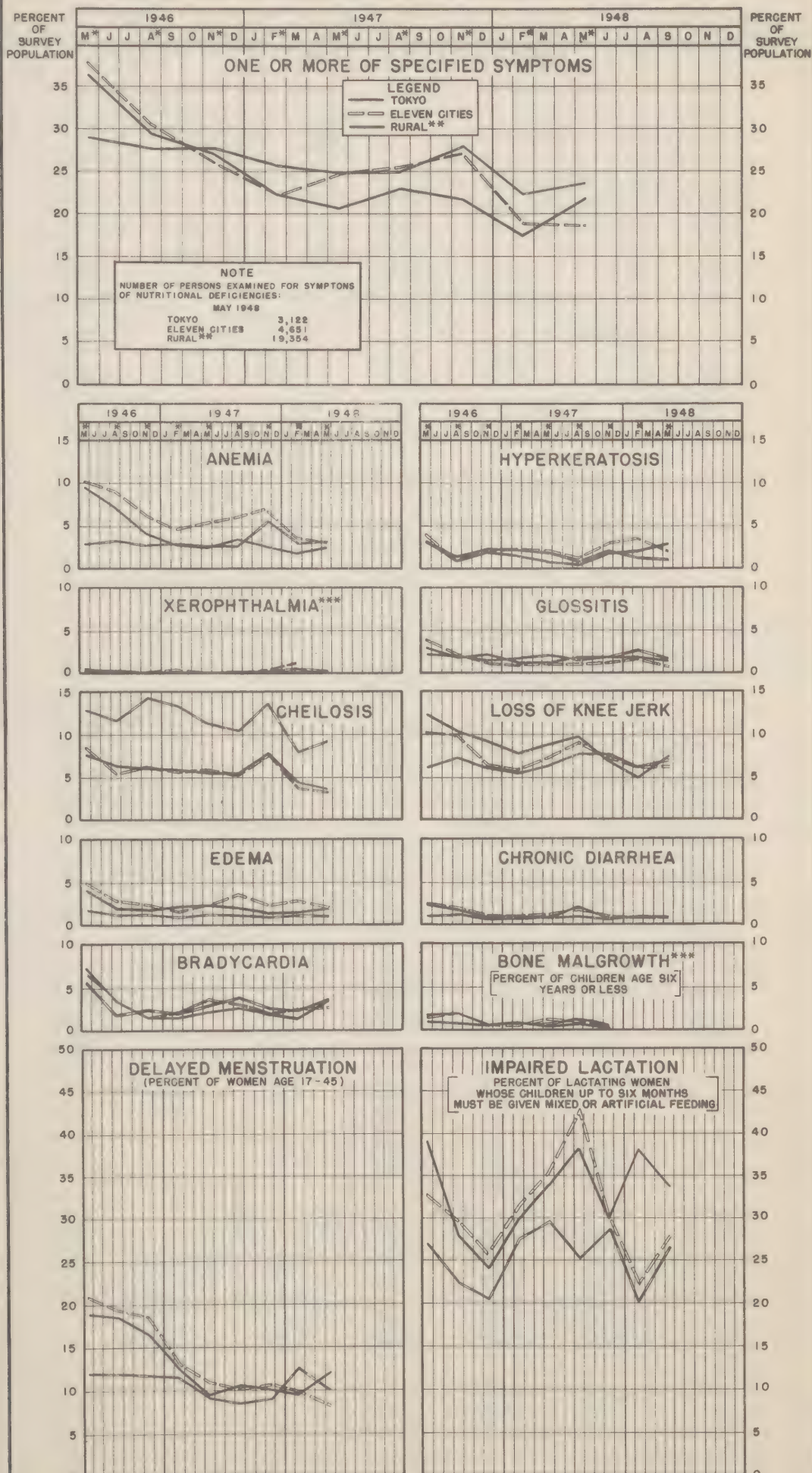
SOURCE : NUTRITION SURVEYS.
GHQ · SCAP

JAPAN · JUL 48

NUMBER 100

SYMPTOMS ASSOCIATED WITH NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES

PERCENT OF SURVEY POPULATION SHOWING SPECIFIED SYMPTOMS SINCE MAY 1946



* MONTHS IN WHICH SURVEYS WERE MADE.
 ** POPULATION LIVING OUTSIDE OF LEGALLY RECOGNIZED CITIES (SHI) OF 30,000 OR MORE POPULATION.
 *** MAY 1948 XEROPHTHALMIA DATA FOR ELEVEN CITIES NOT AVAILABLE; FEBRUARY AND MAY 1948 BONE MALGROWTH DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

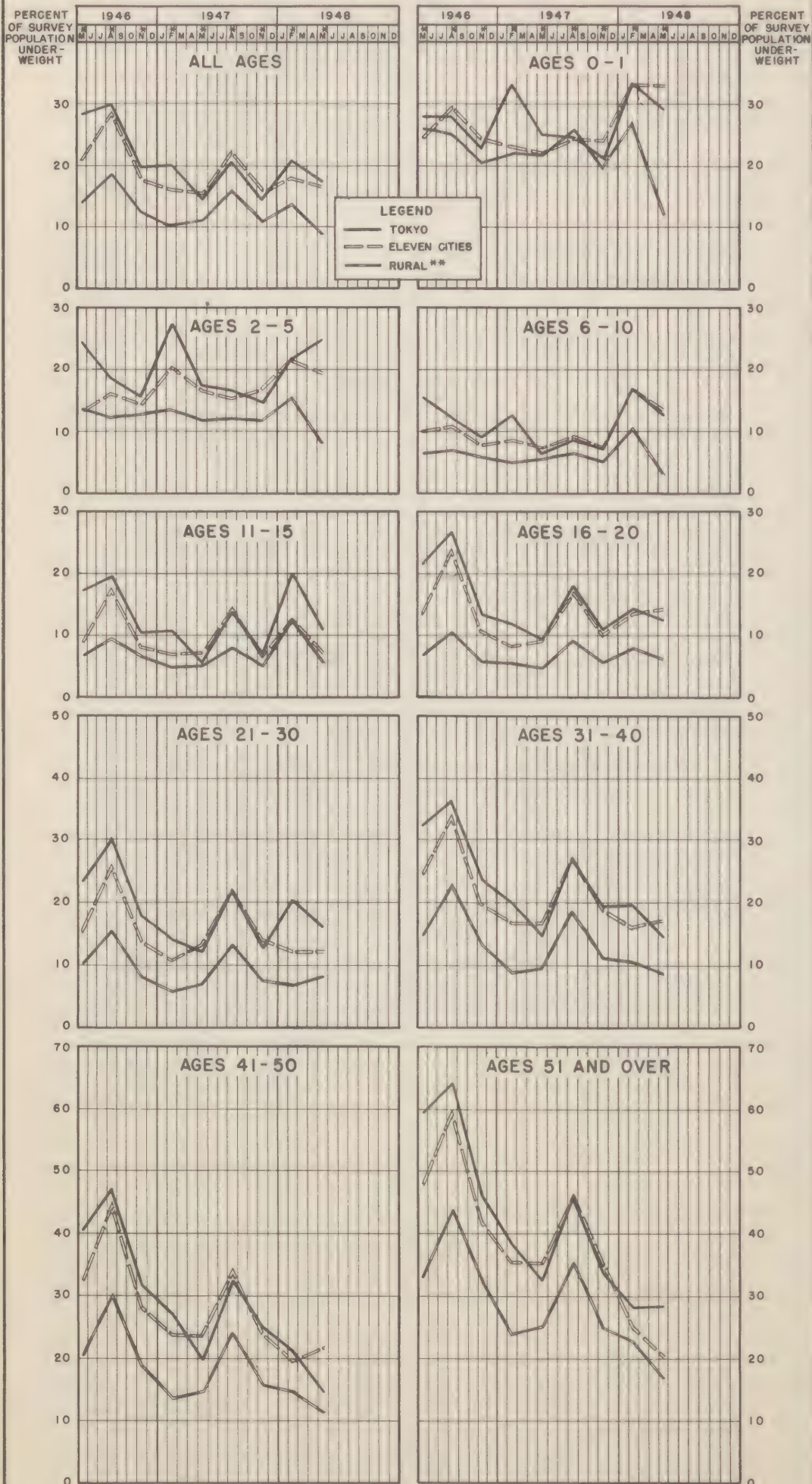
SOURCE: NUTRITION SURVEYS.
 GHQ · SCAP

JAPAN · JUL 48

NUMBER 101

PROPORTION OF POPULATION UNDERWEIGHT

PERCENT OF SURVEY POPULATION 10 PERCENT OR MORE BELOW NORMS SET IN STANDARD AGE - WEIGHT - HEIGHT TABLES



SOURCE: NUTRITION SURVEYS.
GHQ - SCAP

JAPAN · JUL 48

NUMBER 102

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS
Consumption Per Capita Per Day
May

	Tokyo			Eleven Cities a/		
	Farmer	Nonfarmer	Total Or Average	Farmer	Nonfarmer	Total Or Average
Number of persons surveyed	92	4,220	4,312	883	4,302	5,185
Population ratio adult unit	0.861	0.805	0.806	0.898	0.813	0.827
Proteins (grams)						
Animal	6.9	19.6	19.4	11.9	22.1	20.3
Vegetable	<u>53.4</u>	<u>47.0</u>	<u>47.1</u>	<u>56.0</u>	<u>45.6</u>	<u>47.4</u>
Total	60.3	66.6	66.5	67.9	67.7	67.7
Fats (grams)	13.8	19.0	18.9	14.3	11.5	12.0
Carbohydrates (grams)	436.1	382.9	384.0	455.9	369.0	384.0
Calories						
Ration	1,188	1,264	1,263	148	1,221	1,036
Free market	428	626	622	52	587	494
Home produce	477	26	36	2,012	36	378
Gift	<u>18</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>29</u>
Total	2,111	1,957	1,961	2,224	1,877	1,937

a/ Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Fukuoka, Sapporo, Sendai, Kanazawa and Matsuyama.

CLASSES OF FOOD CONSUMED PER CAPITA PER DAY
(grams)

	Tokyo			Eleven Cities		
	Farmer	Nonfarmer	Total or Average	Farmer	Nonfarmer	Total or Average
Grains						
Rice	342.7	295.6	296.6	430.3	299.1	321.8
Wheat	94.1	112.8	112.4	23.3	81.1	71.1
Barley	53.6	32.1	32.6	39.5	37.9	38.2
Others	<u>41.1</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>1.8</u>
Total	531.5	444.5	446.4	494.9	419.9	432.9
Nuts, etc.	-	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
Potatoes						
Sweet	21.9	72.6	71.6	75.9	50.5	54.9
White	36.2	25.6	25.8	68.5	28.2	35.1
Others	<u>13.9</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>14.5</u>	<u>6.5</u>	<u>7.9</u>
Total	72.0	102.6	102.0	158.9	85.2	97.9
Sugars	7.9	10.3	10.3	1.1	10.9	9.2
Oils	1.0	2.8	2.8	0.4	1.5	1.3
Legumes						
Soya	-	0.8	0.8	2.2	2.0	2.0
Soya products	25.2	28.9	28.8	51.0	19.6	25.0
Other beans	<u>3.3</u>	<u>9.4</u>	<u>9.3</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>9.2</u>	<u>8.0</u>
Total	28.5	39.1	38.9	55.4	30.8	35.0
Animal foods						
Fish	19.9	75.0	73.8	54.8	78.2	74.2
Meat, poultry	5.8	12.1	11.9	3.5	12.0	10.5
Eggs	2.4	3.7	3.7	1.9	4.7	4.2
Milk	<u>1.4</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>7.1</u>	<u>6.0</u>
Total	29.5	92.4	90.9	61.1	102.0	94.9

	Tokyo			Eleven Cities		
			Total or			Total or
	<u>Farmer</u>	<u>Nonfarmer</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Farmer</u>	<u>Nonfarmer</u>	<u>Average</u>
Leafy, green and yellow vegetables	165.8	113.8	114.9	111.5	66.1	73.9
Other fruits and vegetables						
Citrus, tomatoes	0.6	5.8	5.7	1.9	15.5	13.2
Other fruits	14.6	7.9	8.0	4.0	12.4	11.0
Other vegetables	<u>34.6</u>	<u>45.4</u>	<u>45.2</u>	<u>119.4</u>	<u>106.2</u>	<u>108.5</u>
Total	49.8	59.1	58.9	125.3	134.1	132.7
Seaweeds	3.8	4.8	4.8	2.6	6.1	5.5
Processed vegetables						
Dried	0.9	2.5	2.4	7.3	7.0	7.0
Pickled	<u>16.1</u>	<u>23.0</u>	<u>22.9</u>	<u>115.1</u>	<u>46.2</u>	<u>58.1</u>
Total	17.0	25.5	25.3	122.4	53.2	65.1
Flavours	10.7	21.9	21.7	16.7	32.5	29.8

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS
Consumption Per Capita Per Day
May

	Other Cities a/			Rural Areas b/		
	<u>Farmer</u>	<u>Nonfarmer</u>	<u>Total or Average</u>	<u>Farmer</u>	<u>Nonfarmer</u>	<u>Total or Average</u>
Number of persons surveyed	1,791	5,902	7,693	15,771	5,989	21,760
Population ratio adult unit	0.867	0.838	0.845	0.872	0.807	0.854
Proteins (grams)						
Animal	11.8	19.3	17.5	8.8	11.7	9.6
Vegetable	<u>50.8</u>	<u>47.0</u>	<u>47.9</u>	<u>52.2</u>	<u>47.9</u>	<u>51.0</u>
Total	62.6	66.3	65.4	61.0	59.6	60.6
Fats (grams)	13.3	15.2	14.6	12.6	12.5	12.6
Carbohydrates (grams)	419.5	374.6	385.1	423.3	378.9	411.1
Calories						
Ration	327	1,176	977	293	1,226	549
Free market	81	548	438	63	347	140
Home produce	1,621	122	474	1,674	257	1,286
Gift	<u>21</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>26</u>
Total	2,050	1,907	1,940	2,050	1,869	2,001

a/ 30,000 population or over.
b/ 46 prefectures.

CLASSES OF FOOD CONSUMED PER CAPITA PER DAY
(grams)

	Other Cities			Rural Areas		
	<u>Farmer</u>	<u>Nonfarmer</u>	<u>Total or Average</u>	<u>Farmer</u>	<u>Nonfarmer</u>	<u>Total or Average</u>
Grains						
Rice	360.7	311.2	322.8	350.1	301.1	336.7
Wheat	35.2	51.3	47.5	32.8	48.3	37.1
Barley	61.9	33.4	40.1	72.9	51.3	67.0
Others	<u>5.5</u>	<u>7.3</u>	<u>7.0</u>	<u>12.2</u>	<u>6.9</u>	<u>10.7</u>
Total	463.3	403.2	417.4	468.0	407.6	451.5

	Other Cities			Rural Areas		
	Farmer	Nonfarmer	Total or Average	Farmer	Nonfarmer	Total or Average
Nuts, etc.	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Potatoes						
Sweet	112.2	67.5	78.0	83.9	77.7	82.2
White	21.1	43.5	38.2	46.2	30.4	41.9
Others	<u>12.8</u>	<u>8.7</u>	<u>9.7</u>	<u>20.5</u>	<u>13.8</u>	<u>18.7</u>
Total	146.1	119.7	125.9	150.6	121.9	142.8
Sugars	3.8	7.7	6.8	2.3	5.1	3.0
Oils	0.4	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.5
Legumes						
Soya	4.1	2.6	3.0	3.2	2.8	3.1
Soya products	35.0	29.5	30.8	42.6	31.1	39.5
Other beans	<u>9.1</u>	<u>16.3</u>	<u>14.6</u>	<u>8.1</u>	<u>14.7</u>	<u>9.9</u>
Total	48.2	48.4	48.4	53.9	48.6	52.5
Animal foods						
Fish	49.2	80.4	73.1	32.9	45.1	35.7
Meat, poultry	1.1	5.2	4.2	1.5	2.9	1.9
Eggs	1.5	5.6	4.6	2.7	3.6	3.0
Milk	<u>5.0</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>4.9</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>3.3</u>
Total	56.8	96.0	86.8	40.8	52.0	43.9
Leafy, green and yellow vege- tables	88.0	116.3	109.7	89.8	100.1	92.6
Other fruits and vegetables						
Citrus, toma- toes	6.3	7.1	6.9	1.9	3.4	2.3
Other fruits	4.2	9.6	8.3	2.5	4.7	3.1
Other vege- tables	<u>102.5</u>	<u>89.5</u>	<u>92.6</u>	<u>83.9</u>	<u>99.0</u>	<u>88.0</u>
Total	113.0	106.2	107.8	88.3	107.1	93.4
Seaweeds	3.3	4.7	4.4	2.0	3.6	2.4
Processed vege- tables						
Dried	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.5	4.5	5.2
Pickled	<u>55.2</u>	<u>48.1</u>	<u>49.7</u>	<u>63.9</u>	<u>53.7</u>	<u>61.1</u>
Total	60.9	54.1	55.6	69.4	58.2	66.3
Flavours	22.2	27.3	26.1	18.3	19.1	18.5

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS
Consumption Per Capita Per day

	Tokyo Railways	Akita Copper Mine	Four Coal Mines
Number of persons surveyed	478	1,007	2,832
Population ration adult unit			
Number of persons	0.779	0.907	0.857

	<u>Tokyo Railways</u>	<u>Akita Copper Mine</u>	<u>Four Coal Mines</u>
Proteins (grams)			
Animal	14.6	38.6	17.5
Vegetable	<u>43.6</u>	<u>46.9</u>	<u>47.4</u>
Total	58.2	85.5	64.9
Fats (grams)	15.8	22.1	14.1
Carbohydrates (grams)	351.7	384.4	390.8
Calories			
Ration	1,284	1,524	1,601
Free market	468	430	257
Home produce	5	116	60
Gift	<u>21</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>29</u>
Total	1,778	2,078	1,947

CLASSES OF FOOD CONSUMED PER CAPITA PER DAY
(grams)

	<u>Tokyo Railways</u>	<u>Akita Copper Mine</u>	<u>Four Coal Mines</u>
Grains			
Rice	302.0	405.0	378.8
Wheat	73.6	41.2	56.5
Barley	29.3	0.2	6.5
Others	<u>0.7</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>1.0</u>
Total	405.6	449.7	442.8
Nuts, etc.	0.1	0.1	0.2
Potatoes			
Sweet	71.9	0.9	21.6
White	13.0	52.7	78.2
Others	<u>2.7</u>	<u>5.9</u>	<u>3.5</u>
Total	87.6	59.5	103.3
Sugars	10.0	3.1	5.0
Oils	2.1	0.3	1.5
Legumes			
Soya	1.9	2.2	1.2
Soya products	24.0	42.9	32.6
Other beans	<u>6.5</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>4.6</u>
Total	32.4	46.7	38.4
Animal foods			
Fish	71.8	223.1	84.4
Meat, poultry	2.2	0.9	0.7
Eggs	1.9	0.8	3.3
Milk	<u>0.4</u>	<u>4.7</u>	<u>0.8</u>
Total	76.3	229.5	89.2
Leafy, green and yellow vegetables	199.1	119.2	100.6

	<u>Tokyo Railways</u>	<u>Akita Copper Mine</u>	<u>Four Coal Mines</u>
Other fruits and vegetables			
Citrus, tomatoes	7.2	0.4	2.0
Other fruits	6.9	11.7	12.7
Other vegetables	<u>37.1</u>	<u>95.6</u>	<u>90.5</u>
Total	51.2	107.7	105.2
Seaweeds	3.0	3.6	1.8
Processed vegetables			
Dried	-	0.5	3.2
Pickled	<u>21.3</u>	<u>86.2</u>	<u>76.6</u>
Total	21.3	86.7	79.8
Flavours	24.2	18.4	29.1

VITAL STATISTICS

56. Birth, death, infant death and marriage rates in May dropped 13, 9, 6 and 10 percent respectively from the preceding month's rates. The stillbirth rate increased 12 percent from 50.4 per 1,000 live births in April and the divorce rate remained constant at 1.1 per 1,000 population per annum.

VITAL STATISTICS a/ May

	<u>City b/</u>	<u>Noncity</u>	<u>All Japan</u>
Births	65,527 (29.9)	136,048 (30.7)	201,575 (30.5)
Deaths	24,143 (11.0)	51,171 (11.6)	75,314 (11.4)
Infant deaths	3,278 (50.0) <u>c/</u>	8,160 (60.0) <u>c/</u>	11,438 (56.7) <u>c/</u>
Stillbirths	4,765 (72.7) <u>c/</u>	6,637 (48.8) <u>c/</u>	11,402 (56.6) <u>c/</u>
Marriages	30,175 (13.8)	64,992 (14.7)	95,167 (14.4)
Divorces	2,794 (1.3)	4,655 (1.1)	7,449 (1.1)

a/ Rate per 1,000 population per annum in parentheses.

b/ Cities (shi) are political units defined under Japanese law and in general include all cities and towns of more than 30,000 population.

c/ Rate per 1,000 live births.

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

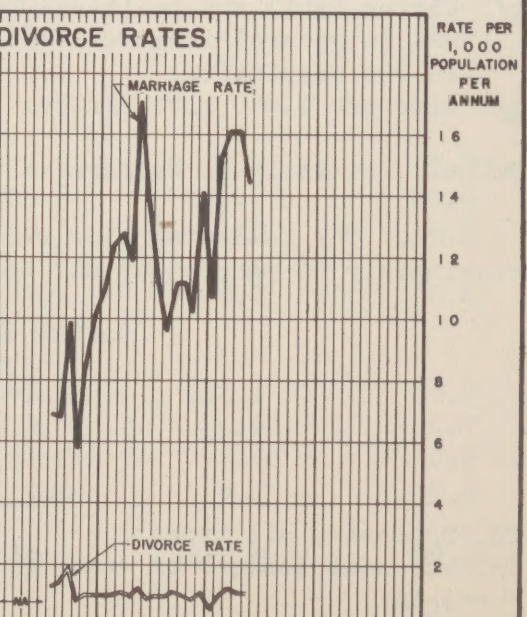
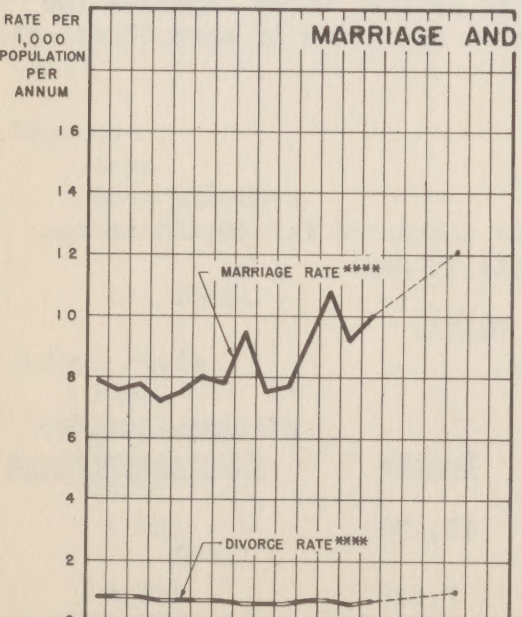
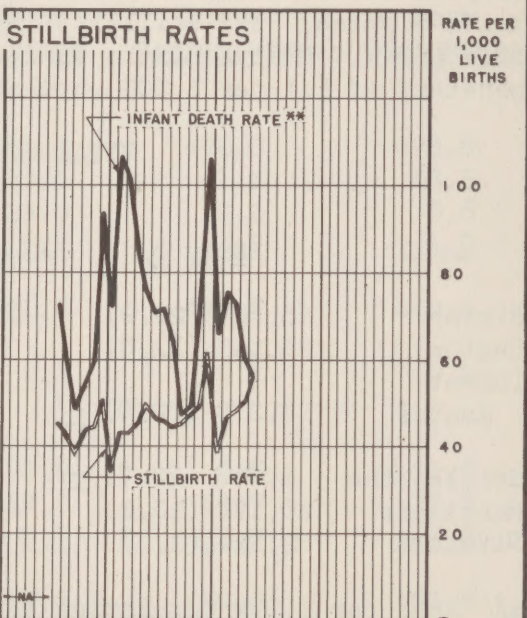
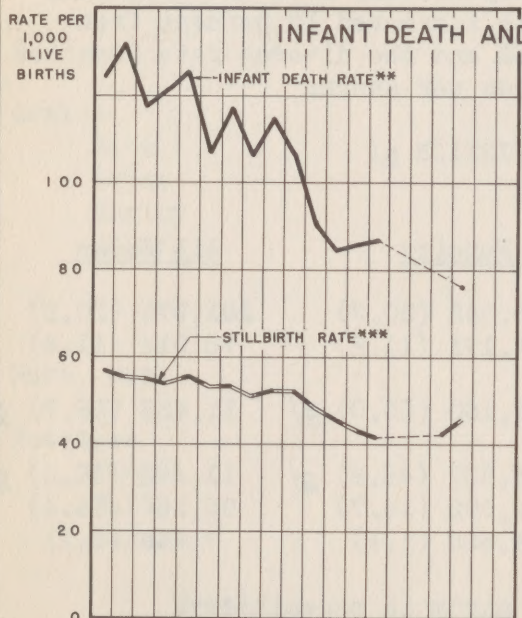
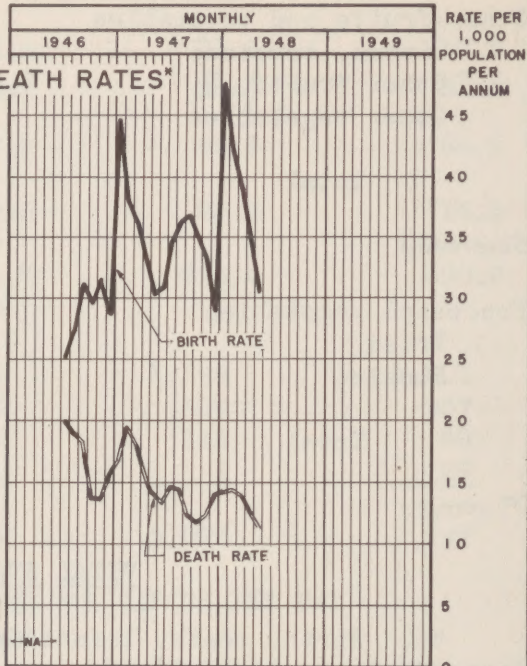
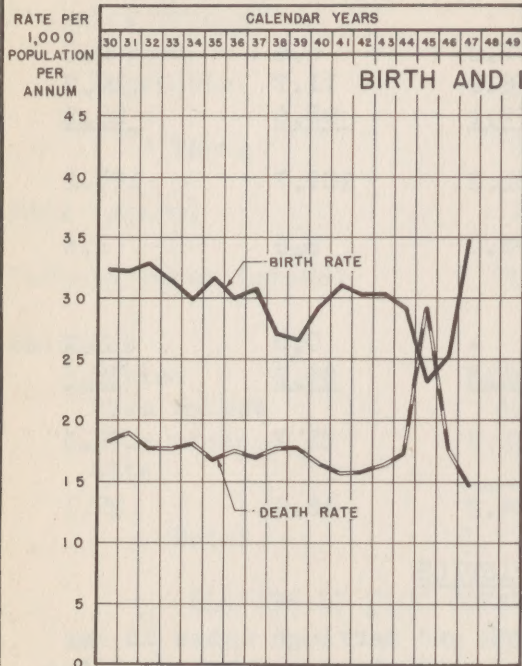
57. The following nine causes accounted for 49,492 or approximately 66 percent of all deaths in May:

CAUSES OF DEATHS May

	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Rate/100,000 Population/Annum</u>
Tuberculosis, all types	13,236	200.1
Intracranial lesions or vascular origin	7,528	113.8
Cancer and other malignant tumors	4,601	69.6
Senility	4,357	65.9
Heart diseases	3,942	59.6

VITAL STATISTICS

REPORTED FOR POPULATION EXCLUSIVE OF JAPANESE ABSENT FROM JAPAN PROPER



* STILLBIRTHS NOT INCLUDED. JANUARY BIRTH RATE DATA INCLUDE DELAYED REPORTING OF BIRTHS.
 ** DEATHS OF LIVE-BORN BABIES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE. 1944-6 DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
 *** 1944-5 DATA NOT AVAILABLE. **** 1944-6 DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
 NOTE: NA-DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
 SOURCE: BUREAU OF STATISTICS; MINISTRY OF WELFARE.
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	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Rate/100,000 Population/Annum</u>
Pneumonia, all types	3,910	59.1
Diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines		
Under two years of age	3,350	50.6
Over two years of age	2,738	41.4
Nephritis	3,028	45.8
Accidents	2,802	42.4

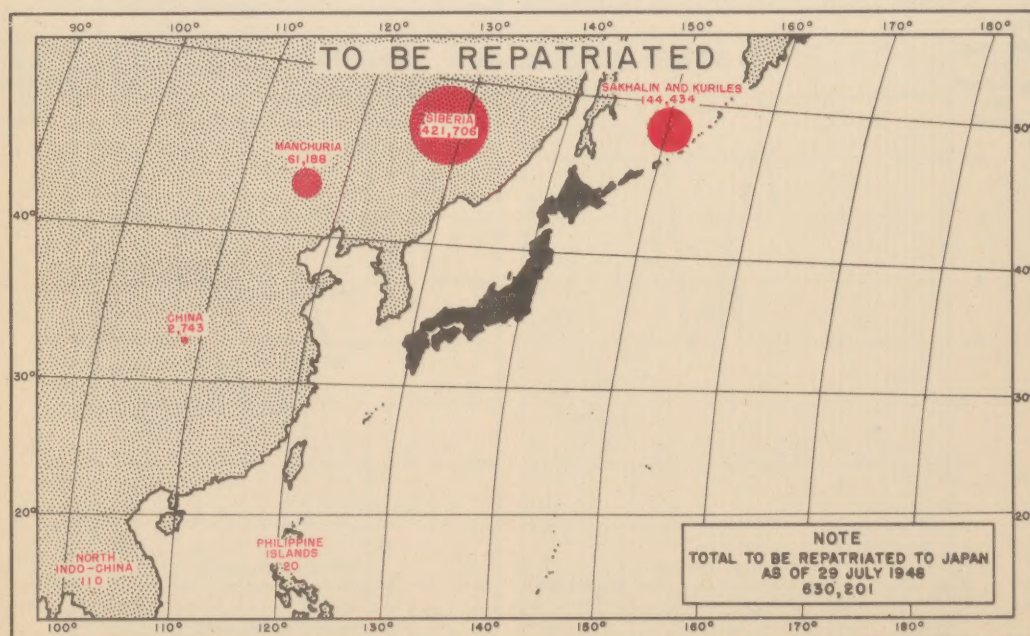
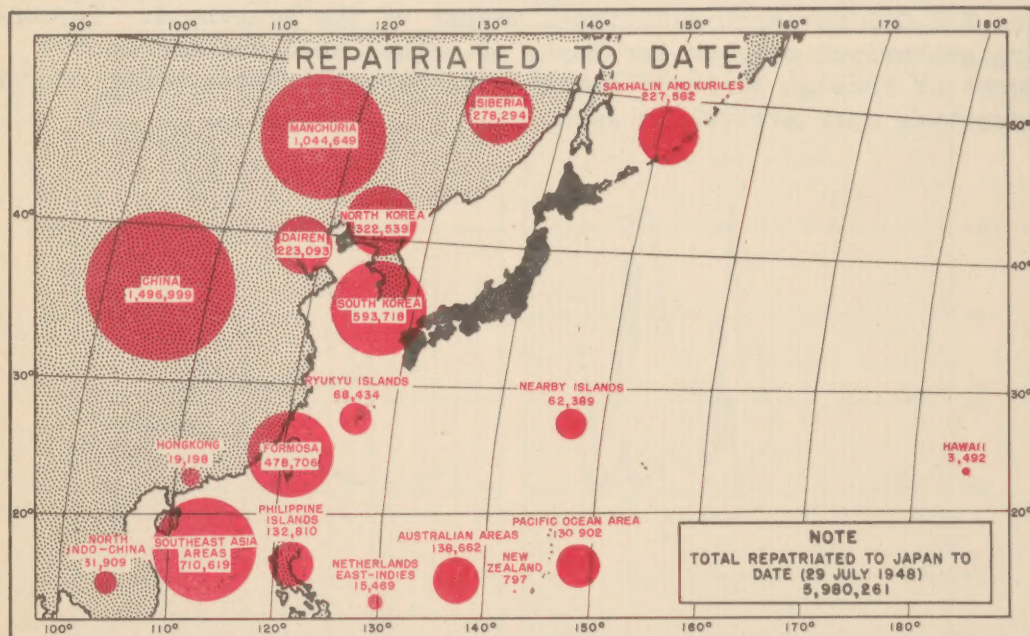
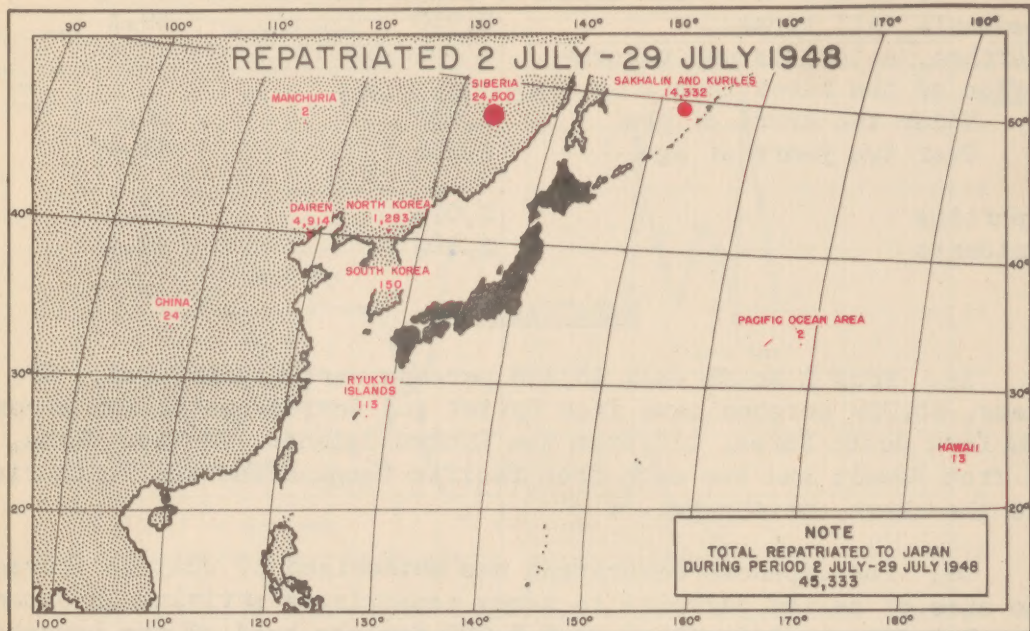
REPATRIATION

58. From 2 to 29 July 45,333 persons were repatriated. Of these, 45,029 persons came from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas, 150 from South Korea, 113 from the Ryukyu Islands, 24 from China, 13 from Hawaii and two each from Pacific Ocean areas and Manchuria. See the chart, next page.

59. The Japanese Government was authorized 17 July to increase the size of relief payments to needy repatriates arriving in Japan from ¥ 1,000 per individual to ¥ 3,000 for the head of the household plus ¥ 1,000 for each additional member of the household. Payments were authorized only on the basis of actual need and not on the amount of foreign currency surrendered by repatriates under current directives upon arrival in Japan.

REPATRIATION TO JAPAN

STATUS AS OF 29 JULY 1948



NOTE: AREAS OF RED CIRCLES ARE PROPORTIONAL TO INDICATED NUMBERS OF REPATRIATES.
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